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ULVERSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971



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ULVERSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:
A. Cole, Esq.

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Public Health Committee:
(as on 31st December 1971)

Chairman:
W. K. Cook, Esq.

Mrs. J. W. Craven
C. Barker, Esq.
W. Breen, Esq.
E. R. Chadwick, Esq.
A. Cole, Esq.
W. B. Cubin, Esq.

G. Dickinson, Esq., J.P.
H. J. Walpin, Esq.
V. B. Higham, Esq.
G. Iredale, Esq., J.P.
J. Lovatt-Horn, Esq.
G. Merry, Esq.

---- O O O ----

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J.L.WILD, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(to 6th June 1971)

J.V.DYER, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
(from 7th June 1971)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

D.H.GAVITHI, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

J.K.YATES, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Technical Assistant:

A. Tyson.

Medical Officer's Secretary:

B. Hall.

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Mrs. Craven and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present this Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District of Ulverston, in respect of the year ending 31st December 1971. The contents and lay-out are in accordance with the Department of Health Circular 1/72.

Following the national census in the spring of 1971, the Registrar general was able to provide a more accurate estimate of the mid-year population - 12,010, as far as I can ascertain, the highest yet recorded. For the past ten years or so, births and deaths have been roughly equal, so there must have been a considerable influx of new residents. There is a slight imbalance in the population structure, in that the proportion of elderly people is 50% higher than in the country as a whole - not really surprising, as it is a delightful town in which to retire.

Nevertheless, as Blake said, in 1780 or thereabouts,

"O Rose, thou art sick"

He was probably drawing attention to the industrialisation and resulting social despair of Lancashire, but it reflects my feelings about Ulverston. In and about the town centre are pockets of decay and degeneration - houses long since condemned and vacated. It doesn't take many months before the effects of wind, rain and hooligans turn an empty house into unsightly, insanitary, infested dereliction.

As a part of an area heavily reliant on the tourist industry, we must take note of the impressions taken away by visitors; but further than this, is the disturbing effect on previous inhabitants, who see their homes, full of associated happy or sad memories, still standing years after we have decided that they are unfit and must be demolished.

By the end of the year, plans were well advanced for extensions to be made to the School Clinic, to provide accommodation for General Practitioners with additional facilities for Health Education and ancillary medical services.

Throughput at the Abattoir was much the same as in 1970, and once again, we can be pleased that every carcass was thoroughly inspected. Particularly significant is the complete absence of tuberculosis, vindication of the national eradication scheme. We have now reached the interesting situation that if a cow is found to have tuberculosis, we search for the human source!

I should like to refer to my predecessor, Dr. Wild, who spent the greater part of his professional career in this area. Much of the work of a Public Health Department takes years to become apparent, and sometimes only does so, when things go wrong - rather like a lighthouse, but I believe that Ulverston has much cause to be grateful to John Wild.

Finally, I thank the Committee for their interest in the field of preventive and social medicine, and I acknowledge with sincerity the continued hard work of my colleagues.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

J. V. DYER

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

ARMA in Acres	..	..	..	..	3,196
POPULATION Census 1961	..	..	..		10,527
Census 1971	..	..	..		11,888
Mid-year estimate 1971			..		12,010
NUMBER OF INHABITED DWELLINGS					
according to Rate Book 1971..			..		4,065
RATEABLE VALUE		£407,561
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE			..		£1,670.4225

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Although a large part of the district is rural in character a variety of industries are carried on in the town, the chief of which are manufacture of anti-biotics and other pharmaceuticals, electrical accessories, electronic components, tanning, brewing, tool making, electro-mechanical and light engineering and knitwear manufacturing.

Agriculture plays a large part in the life of the community and a cattle market is held weekly.

Ulverston is also the market town for the surrounding countryside and a public market is held once a week.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

Live Births				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	104	97	201
Illegitimate	..	..	..	6	5	11
Total				110	102	212

Still Births						
Legitimate	..	..	..	1	1	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	0	0	0
Total live and still births				111	103	214

Infant Deaths

Under 1 year of age						
(Infant Mortality)	..	..	..	6	2	8
Under 4 weeks of age						
(Neonatal Mortality)	..	..	..	5	2	7
Under 1 week of age						
(Early Neonatal Mortality)	..	..	..	5	2	7
Deaths - all ages	..	..	..	81	100	181

These figures give Rates, as follows:-

Live births per 1000 home population
a) crude rate ... 17.7
b) adjusted rate .. 19.3

Still births per 1000 total live and still births 9.0

Infant Mortality per 1000 live births 38.0

Neonatal Mortality per 1000 live births .. 33.0

Deaths per 1000 home population
a) crude rate .. 15.1
b) adjusted rate .. 10.9

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1971

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B. ..	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, buccal Cavity etc.	2	-	2
oesophagus	-	1	1
intestine	1	1	2
lung and bronchus..	2	3	5
breast	-	3	3
uterus	-	1	1
prostate	1	-	1
other forms.. ..	4	2	6
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Anaemias	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease. ..	2	2	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	31	26	57
Other forms of Heart Disease	3	6	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	10	35	45
Other diseases of the Circulatory System	3	4	7
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	1	3
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	2	4
Other diseases of the Digestive System	1	1	2
Other diseases, Genito-urinary System	-	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ..	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ..	2	1	3
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ..	2	1	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All other Accidents.. .. .	2	3	5
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries ..	-	1	1
Total	81	100	181

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

1. Population The estimated mid-year 1971 population was 12,010, almost one thousand more than the estimate for the previous year. This enormous increase is not due to a sudden rise in the birth rate, nor to mass immigration, but has followed the last census, when it became apparent that the Registrar-general had been under-estimating our population for several years.

The age sex structure of the community is a little atypical in that about 18.0% of the people are of pensionable age or above; the national figure is about 12.0%.

2. Births In 1971 there were 212 live births, 34 more than in the previous year. The last year during which the number was about 200 was 1947. The lowest number of births since the war was in 1954, when only 133 live babies were born. The five yearly averages for the past 25 years are:

1946 - 50	176 live births
1951 - 55	141 live births
1956 - 60	150 live births
1961 - 65	151 live births
1966 - 1970	171 live births

The crude live birth rate for 1971 was 17.7 per 1000 population, and after correction to take account of the age-sex structure of the community, the adjusted rate becomes 19.3 per 1000 population, well above that of 16.0 for England and Wales as a whole.

5% of the births were illegitimate; the national figure, 8%.

3. Deaths The total number of deaths from all causes in 1971 was 181, the lowest figure for five years.

Over half the deaths were in people aged 75 years or above. The most frequent cause of death, once again, was Coronary Heart Disease. Of particular note is the fact that it is now fifteen years since we experienced the tragedy of a mother dying as a result of childbirth.

The death rate was 15.1 for 1000 population, but after adjustment this crude rate becomes 10.9 per 1,000 population, just a little better than that of 11.6 for England and Wales.

4. Infant
Mortality Eight babies died within a year of birth, six of them within 24 hours of birth. Whilst any infant death is sad, and should give concern, and whilst it should be noted that our rate is well above the average, seven of the deaths were due to conditions existing before or at the time of birth.

Year	Live Births			Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Infant Mortality Total			Neo-Natal (under 4 weeks of age)	
	Estimated mid-year Population	Number regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popul- ation	Number regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 popul- ation	Number regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	
1971	12,010	212	17.7	181	15.1	2	9.0	8	38.0	7	33.0	
1970	11,080	178	16.1	201	18.1	Nil	Nil	3	17.0	1	6.0	
1969	10,850	182	16.8	193	17.8	6	32.0	3	16.0	1	5.0	
1968	10,690	190	17.8	163	15.2	4	21.0	4	21.0	1	5.0	
1967	10,560	151	14.3	191	18.1	3	19.0	2	13.0	1	7.0	
1966	10,400	182	17.5	176	16.9	Nil	Nil	3	16.5	2	11.0	
Average 5 years 1966-70	-	-	16.5	-	17.2	-	14.4	-	16.7	-	6.8	

Adjusted live birth rate (comparability factor 1.09) = 19.3 per 1,000
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 0.72) = 10.9 per 1,000

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The bacteriological examination of milk and water samples, as well as of specimens of faeces, etc. from individual patients, is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Chemical analyses of milk and water are performed by the County Analyst.

Ambulance Service

Fully equipped ambulances, including a special vehicle for mountain work, are stationed at Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands.

Domiciliary Services.

The Lancashire County Council has a full staff of Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives, Social Workers and Home Helps, who look after the health and welfare of people in their own homes. These are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Ulverston.

Clinics

School Health - Victoria Road, Ulverston.

Child Health Centre -
Victoria Road, Ulverston. Every Wednesday 2 to 4pm.

A modern purpose built clinic in Victoria Road promotes a wide range of services for the care of the children, nursing and expectant mothers. It is the centre for the School Dental Officers, Health Visitors, School Nurses, and many visiting specialists, including the Speech Therapist, Teacher of the Deaf and Educational Psychologist.

Hospitals

Infectious Diseases - Devonshire Road Hospital, Barrow.

Tuberculosis - High Carley Hospital, Pennington.

Venereal Disease - Devonshire Road Hospital, Barrow.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Infections

The following table shows the number of cases notified as occurring in the Ulverston Urban District during the years 1965 - 1971

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Measles	264	36	217	31	0	4	0
Whooping cough	0	0	5	1	0	4	4
Dysentery	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Food poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Infective jaundice (from June, 1968)	-	-	-	5	44	9	0
Scarlet fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	266	36	222	46	44	18	4

The remarkable fall in the incidence of Measles will be noted. In theory, an epidemic is due in 1972, and we shall then know whether or not our vaccination campaign has achieved the desired result.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination and Immunisation is free, and offered against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus (lockjaw), poliomyelitis and measles, at school clinics, child health centres, and by most general practitioners.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to older children and a vaccine against German Measles to older school girls.

During the year, it was decided to discontinue the routine vaccination of babies against smallpox.

The next table shows the number of children resident in Ulverston, by year of birth, who were vaccinated or immunised against certain infectious diseases in 1971.

	Year of birth					Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967 & 1967	
Measles	-	102	60	19	15	196
Poliomyelitis	26	131	25	13	11	206
Whooping cough	29	116	25	13	5	188
Diphtheria	29	124	25	13	7	198

Whilst the local response to these preventive measures has been fairly well maintained in recent years, there is still much room for improvement.

Tuberculosis

One new case of tuberculosis was notified during 1971.

This table shows the numbers of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis in Ulverston Urban District residents during the past 12 years.

Year	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1960	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1964	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1965	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
1966	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1969	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1971	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There are now only 13 patients on the Tuberculosis register.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

HOUSING

The Government's appeal to accelerate improvement of houses, coupled with the larger financial inducement, did not result in any spectacular increase in the number of applications for improvement grants in 1971. Between mid-summer (when grants of 75% became available) and the end of the year only 25 grants were approved, of which six were completed by the year end. With this in mind a housing survey was carried out to ascertain the number of houses without baths and other basic amenities and which could be improved. The result shows that only approximately 170 houses could be put in this category. The figure does not include those houses listed for clearance in the next few years.

In reviewing the housing position the following information was revealed. Between 1958 and the end of 1971 346 standard and 63 discretionary grants were given, and during the last 10 years grants have been averaging 34 a year. This progress did not seem to be very assuring when looked at year by year but it has steadily and continuously reduced the sub-standard houses. To put this in another way, in 1955 about 860 (or 28% of the total houses) were without baths etc., by 1965 this figure had been reduced to 425 houses and in 1971 to under 200. Within the last 20 years some 300 houses (or 1 in 13 of all houses in 1951) have been demolished, as unfit for habitation or for road improvements, but during the same period the number of new houses has increased considerably resulting in a much higher proportion of modern houses. The housing situation is in a better condition than at first realized and this may partly account for the relatively small number of improvement grant applications.

It would be reasonable to suggest that increased pressure on house owners to take advantage of the generous improvement grants, within the next two years, could substantially reduce the number of sub-standard houses now remaining.

Slum clearance in 1971 was largely confined to the re-housing of occupants and purchase of houses in the Tyson Square area, and demolition of two houses, previously closed for habitation, in Buxton Place.

Eight applications for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act 1969 (relating to dwellings in good repair and provided with standard amenities) were received and six granted.

(1) Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
(1) By the local authority	Nil	Nil
(2) By other local authorities	Nil	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	82	Nil

(2) Total No. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year:-

1,053

(3) Inspections of dwellings during the year:-

(1) (a) Total No. of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..	..	12
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose .. ..	..	84
(c) No. of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit .. ..	..	12
(2) Total No. of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which		
(a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) .. ..	..	29
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made .. ..	..	40

(4) Houses Demolished:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
In Clearance Areas:	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17(1), Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil		
(c) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	1		
(d) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil		

(5) Unfit Houses Closed:-

Nil

(6) Unfit Houses Made Fit:-

(1) By owner after informal action by local authority	13
(2) After formal notice under S.9 and S.16, Housing Act, 1957 -	
(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by local authority ..	Nil
(3) After formal notice under Public Health Acts ..	Nil
(4) After modification or revocation of a clearance order under S.24, Housing Act, 1961.	Nil
(5) After determination of a demolition order under S.24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

(7) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use:-

Nil

(8) Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders

Number

No. of occupants

7

2

(9) Housing Act, 1969 - Improvement Grants, etc.-

Action taken during the year:-

- (1) Submitted by private individuals to local authority
- (2) Approved by local authority ..
- (3) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
- (4) Finally approved by Ministry ..
- (5) Work completed
- (6) Additional separate dwellings included in (5) above

No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of

Owner Occupied

Others

Local Authority

14

11

-

14

11

-

Nil

Nil

3

Nil

Nil

3

14

10

1

Nil

1

Nil

(10) Housing Acts, 1961, 1964, and 1969 - Standard Grants:-

Action during year:-

- (1) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to
 - (a) full standard
 - (b) reduced standard
- (2) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to
 - (a) full standard
 - (b) reduced standard
- (3) Work completed (From 1970: 19
(1971: 3

No. of dwellings or other buildings affected

Owner Occupied

Others

19

5

Nil

Nil

19

5

Nil

Nil

19

3

WATER SUPPLY

The Furness Water Board is responsible for the provision and maintenance of public water supplies in the Ulverston Urban District. The water supplied to the District is upland surface water which is collected into Pennington reservoir. It is sand filtered, then stored in a covered service reservoir of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons capacity. Subsequently it is chlorinated before passing into the trunk main for distribution.

The supply was satisfactory in quantity and quality throughout the year.

During the year 96 new dwellings were connected to the public mains and at the end of the year 4,064 dwellings were supplied direct and 1 was supplied from a private source.

One sample of town water supply sent for bacteriological examination was reported to be highly satisfactory and was in the same category as the monthly samples taken by the Furness Water Board.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The sewage is screened and disintegrated, then stored and discharged out to sea only on an ebb tide, but storm water overflow is pumped out to sea at any state of tide. All operations are automatic.

At 31st December, 1971 there were approximately 4,060 dwellings on the water carriage system.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The total number of animals (6,858) slaughtered and inspected at the Public Abattoir was slightly in excess of the previous year. Fewer calves are received every year but other animals have only shown small variations. The quality may be judged by the fact that only two carcasses - pigs - were wholly condemned, both for septic peritonitis and pleurisy. The largest condemnation is still confined to beef liver and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons was rejected mainly on account of distomatosis. One significant change comes with the increasing number of animals sent in for private slaughter, presumably intended for home deep freezing. Over 500 animals, mainly sheep and pigs were received and which must have some financial significance for meat traders generally.

Figures relating to meat inspections carried out at the Public Abattoir are as shown below -

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows			Sheep and Pigs	
	Cows	Calves	Lambs		
Number killed	1,068	13	26	3,750	2,001
Number NOT inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	53	2	Nil	46	53
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Condemnations of unsound food from retail shops included 5 cwts 74 lbs of canned meat and other foods, and 3 cwt of frozen food due to breakdown of frozen food cabinets.

Four complaints of foreign bodies in food were received during the year. One was concerning bread which contained a strand of hessian; another, a pork sausage with a piece of rind inside; and a third, mould on the side of foil wrapped cheese. These were investigated but in view of the particular circumstances of each no further action was taken other than notifying the respective manufacturers. The fourth related to the alleged finding of broken glass in a bottle of mineral water and which resulted in the Council sending a warning letter to the producer/bottler expressing extreme concern at the complaint.

Legal proceedings were taken against the proprietor of a cafe for infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the magistrates imposed a fine of £15.

All licensed premises were visited in Autumn following a national report of two children being violently sick after drinking diluted squash at such premises. Copper concentration had resulted from the acid action of the soft drink on the inside of the copper delivery tube of the metal bottle pourers. Seven such pourers with heavy verdigris copper salts visible on the metal tubes were taken from three different establishments in Ulverston.

Ten samples of milk were submitted for Brucella examination from producers who were then non-accredited and all the samples were reported to be negative to this test. Ulverston is in the Brucella Compulsory Eradication area and by the year end seven of the ten milk producers whose milk is sold here had brucella accredited herds.

Three samples of ice cream manufactured in Ulverston were sent for examination and each was reported to be in the bacteriological coding one, i.e. satisfactory.

DISINFESTATION

89 houses were disinfested because of infestation but by far the largest source of complaint was due to wasps nests close to or in the houses and which necessitated the operator in some cases undergoing some personal risk. One house was found to have bugs and three other houses cockroaches but no complaint was made this year for fleas and it is possible that the latter insect has largely been eliminated.

RODENT CONTROL

Once again there were no particularly important problems and sewer baiting for rats did only reveal some small infestation in two areas. Some additional supervision has been necessary to prevent a build-up of colonies of rats in empty properties and, as in previous years, it was necessary to ask householders to refrain from throwing food for birds as this was not only encouraging vermin but also hindering efforts being made to eradicate rats and mice.

	<u>Type of property</u>	
	<u>Non-</u> <u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	5,174	19
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	415	Nil
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	137	Nil
(ii) Mice	78	Nil
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	490	18
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	61	7
(ii) Mice	69	3

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises At end of year	Receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	30	23
Retail shops		100	95
Wholesale shops, warehouses		2	2
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens		10	10
Fuel storage depots		1	
TOTALS	1	143	130

Total number of visits to all kinds to registered
premises under the Act 141

23 contraventions of the Act were found, namely -

Failure to keep or exhibit a copy of the provisions of the Act	16
Inadequate temperature	1
Inadequate ventilation	1
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	1
First aid equipment not provided	4

No accidents were reported at any of the registered premises.

NOISE

Monitoring of noise in the vicinity of dwellinghouses close to industrial premises was continued following the receipt of two complaints. The level of noise was not high enough or sufficiently consistent to justify serving abatement notices and it has been possible to consult with the firms concerned so that excessive noise can be reduced. It is hoped that by using this method of liason with industry the present noise levels will not be exceeded and would be taken into account in the future should expansion take place which could effect environmental health from this type of nuisance.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1971 for the Ulverston
Urban District in the County of Lancashire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

1.- Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
Factories in which sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	43	4	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	68	45	4	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>	
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	4	-	1

Part VIII of the Act.

Particulars under Sections 133 and 134

No. of outworkers in August list : .. Nil
No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council Nil

